

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

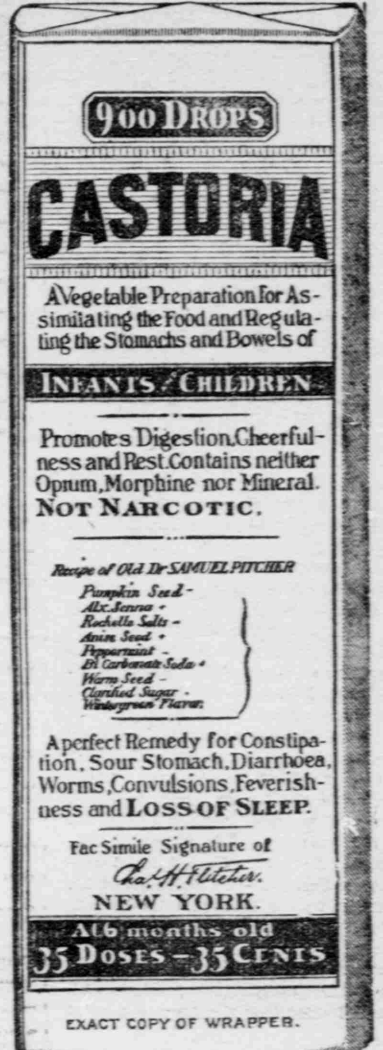
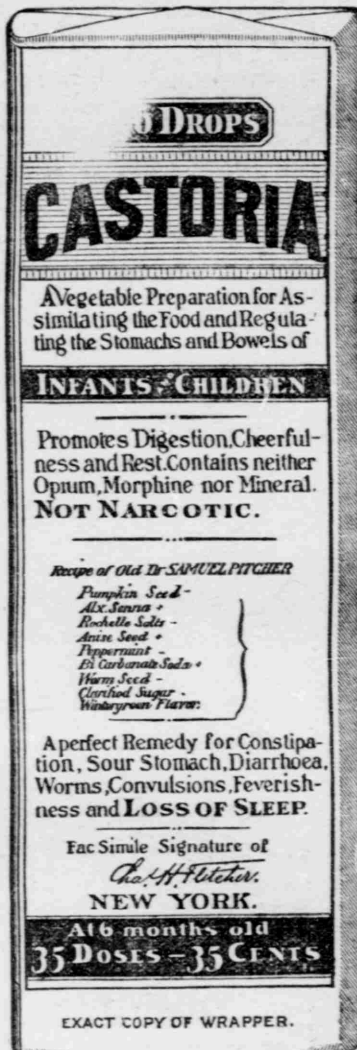
WHAT IS CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.



The Kind You Have Always Bought. In Use for Over 30 Years.

A GERMAN TRADE-SCHOOL

Magdeburg's Institution for Industrial Training

Founded by a Cabinetmaker. It receives Sent Assistance From the Government—Skilled Mechanics Give Instruction Without Pay. The Poorer Class Made Artisans.

Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul to Bremen, Germany, writes to the State Department an interesting description of the work accomplished in the industrial schools of Germany. In part, he writes as follows:

"The consular reports of late years contain a vast amount of information on the subject of technical and industrial schools in Europe, and they clearly show that Germany easily takes the lead in this line, by annually appropriating large sums of money for instruction in almost every art and industry. It is generally recognized that commercial progress throughout this country depends largely upon the condition of technical education. Outside of the many schools for agriculture and commerce, the system of special schools for other purposes is wonderfully complete. The tailors, the painters, the shoemakers, the bakers, the smiths, the brewers, the butchers—each trade has its schools for theoretical and practical training.

"I recently discovered at Magdeburg a school that roused my interest to an unusual degree. Though somewhat familiar with educational work in this country, and also with its technical schools, I had never yet seen such an institution. It seemed admirable—so much so that I deem it my duty to call attention to it, as it may interest others. There is no imposing architecture of any kind; no lecture halls, no chapel, no museum, no gymnasium, no campus; there are only half a dozen rooms on the top floor of a four-story building in a narrow side street. It has no faculty of brilliant scholars, but only a few devoted men. There is no liberal endowment by millionaire philanthropists, but a scant support from the Government, hardly sufficient, I was told, to keep body and soul of the institution together.

"The school was founded by a Mr. Kieffhaber, a citizen of Magdeburg—a plain mechanic, a cabinetmaker, but genius at his trade. After having been prosperous in business, he wished to aid young men apprenticed to the trade of furniture making and carving in his native town. Under Prussian laws youths who, after having passed through the public schools, intend to learn a trade are required to continue attending some school for some nights during the week and for two hours on Sunday. Such schools are called 'Fortbildungsschulen,' a significant but untranslatable term signifying a school where the education is to be continued. Mr. Kieffhaber had, through his own long experience, become convinced that such schools could not accomplish this purpose satisfactorily, because boys at the age of from fourteen to seventeen, after having been hard at work all day long, can not be in a condition, either physically or mentally, to attend school for hours with any benefit to themselves. He therefore conceived the idea of establishing the school above referred to. To accomplish his object, however, he needed the assistance of the Magdeburg union in the line of cabinet-making, sculpturing, and carving. Their co-operation was granted him to the fullest extent. All the boss mechanics of the cabinetmakers, though most of them are men without any means, and therefore can ill afford to lose even time, agreed to send

each of their apprentices to this school for a whole forenoon in every week, and also to take turns in assisting in the work of teaching, as these lessons are given every day from 8 to 12 o'clock, each apprentice in Magdeburg gets four lessons a week, all bearing directly upon his future work.

"I believe it is impossible to conceive of anything more practical than the teaching in these classes, of which there are three, as it is a three years' course. No question is put, no fact explained, no definition given, and no drawing made, but has some bearing upon either the materials or the tools or the purpose of the combined trade mentioned above. No step forward is taken until the why and wherefore of the preceding step has been fully understood by everyone in the class. And, as in all schools of like character, great stress is laid upon free-hand drawing. This is to give the young men not only all the technical knowledge needed, but also to train the eye and the mind in designing every part of the various styles of furniture, as well as artistic decorations in wood carving and inlaid woodwork. Such work, when added to talent and diligence, must lead to thoroughness and originality.

"The young men in the last year's course were scattered all over the room, each standing before a blackboard, engaged in drawing some part of a piece of furniture or some ornamental carving, while the teacher moved about examining the work. Upon enquiry, I was told that this was a lesson reviewing, in an objective way, the oral instruction given by the teacher at the last recitation. I will add that every student was given a different part of the work, so that no two of them had the same drawing to make.

"There are only a few salaried teachers employed, while there are several several boss mechanics present, as already stated, assisting in various ways. This must be an excellent way for these men to get and maintain the confidence and respect of their apprentices; for when young people see that their masters are not only able to show them how to handle tools in the workshop, but are also fully capable of instructing them in artistic drawing, it cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the relations between the master and the apprentices. Surely such teaching unites theory and practice in a wonderfully complete way.

"I have already said that the boss mechanics in the cabinetmakers' trade union contribute their own time to the school without any compensation, and also give each apprentice one full afternoon in every week to attend the school. This is a great sacrifice for most of them. Mr. Kieffhaber, the founder of the school, for several years not only devoted his own time to this work, but has paid most of the expenses himself. Surely not the least interesting feature of this institution is its benevolent object of reaching young people from the humblest walks of life, elevating and educating them so as to make of them good mechanics, artisans, and citizens.

"The attention of the Government, both municipal and national, is now being called to the importance of this work, and it is hoped that the institution will soon be placed on a sounder financial basis. I have no doubt that this school, if properly supported and wisely conducted, will, in course of time, build up in Magdeburg an industry which will give employment to hundreds of artisans and mechanics, and bring renown to the city for its manufacture of fine and artistic furniture, as Dresden is noted for its china ware, Munich for its work of art, Leipzig for being the great book mart, and so forth.

"To an American this school for apprentices at Magdeburg is interesting chiefly because it again shows to what an extent intellectual and technical training is carried on in this country, in order to achieve and maintain the foremost position in the industrial world."

Corcoran Cadets vs. Y. M. C. A.
The Corcoran Cadet baseball team will play the Y. M. C. A. at Van Ness Park, Seventeenth and B Streets northwest, tomorrow, at 4:30 p. m. Ladies will be admitted free.

CONFESSION BEFORE DYING.

Police on Track of Murderers of Postmaster Corcoran.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 22.—The police are sure that they have solved the mystery of the murder of Postmaster Michael Corcoran, of Durysa, who was killed by burglars December 3, 1898. They have obtained the confession of a man who died a few days ago, and whose name they will not give out, in which he admitted that he was one of the three men who killed Corcoran.

He was sick with pneumonia, and when the doctor told him that he could not live he made a confession. He said that he with two other men whose names are in possession of the police, knew that it was pay day at Durysa and that Corcoran would have a lot of money in the safe at his hotel and they resolved to get it. They broke into the hotel, after finding that Corcoran kept the safe in his bedroom adjoining the office. They had meant merely to over-power Corcoran, but when they tried to get into his bedroom, he was awakened and held the door against them. He was a powerful man, and although they managed to get the door open a few inches they were frightened and left the county. One of them went to the West and is there now, and the other went to the western part of this State.

Mary Monahan, his housekeeper, had been aroused by the noise and as the shot was fired she ran down stairs. They caught her and, binding and gagging her, laid her on the bed over which Corcoran had fallen. Then they blew open the safe and got only \$33. There was such a hue and cry over the murder and the reward offered was so tempting that the other two men were frightened and fled. They were arrested for the crime and given a hearing, but there was no testimony to hold them. The man who died furnished the police with the names of the two accomplices, and an effort is now being made to find them.

Razor Slashing at Rockville.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 22.—In a scrimmage Saturday night between two negro men in Rockville, Montgomery county, Lorenzo Reddick, colored, was so badly slashed with a razor that his recovery is doubtful. It required fifty-four stitches to close up one slash across his back. A warrant has been issued for Henry Spriggs, colored, charged with the slashing.

A Boy Drowned in Watuppa Lake.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 22.—James Clayton, aged six years, was drowned today in the Watuppa Lake. This boy was starting a career that was intended to rival that of Jesse Pomeroy. He committed acts very unusual in one of his years and made himself notorious a few weeks ago by beating and kicking a three-year-old girl almost to death and then tying her in a dog house with a stout rope.

American Horses in Switzerland.

Consul Gifford writes from Basel, April 10: "For several years past American driving and saddle horses have been imported in large numbers into Switzerland. This spring the business seems to be assuming unusual activity, and one shipment of seventy-two American animals has already arrived in Basel. These are offered to the public exclusively as draft and cart horses. The Swiss importer obtains for them about \$750 each, and up to this time they appear to have given satisfaction. They are bought up all the more eagerly, since it is thought that further opportunities for such purchases may not be frequent in the near future. It is reported here that the demand for American horses for South Africa has occasioned a scarcity which may render exportation to Europe impracticable for the present."

GAIN MEDALS BY BRIBES

Serious Charge Against New York State Militiamen.

Several Privates Said to Have Left Their Regiments in Disgrace—A Complete Investigation of the Matches to Be Instituted at Once. Fraud Practiced on the Rifle Range.

NEW YORK, May 22.—When the officers of the First Brigade, National Guard, of New York, met in their headquarters, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, this evening, according to the story that is told, they will have for consideration a disgraceful scandal. It is said to result from the visit of the Twelfth Regiment to the State rifle range, at Creedmoor, L. I., last Saturday.

Several privates are reported to have left the regiment in disgrace, and several non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks immediately after the return from Creedmoor. The incidents will, it is said, be considered by the brigade officers, who will also informally discuss the charge that fraud on the rifle range has been of common occurrence, and that more than one member of the National Guard of New York wears a marksman's medal obtained by bribery rather than by any skill in handling a gun.

Saturday was far from being a pleasant day on the range. Rain fell almost continuously, and a cold wind blew in from the ocean. The men had hard work keeping warm, and some of them resorted to stimulants to keep up the circulation of the blood. Unfortunately this was in several cases carried to such excess that scenes of disorder resulted to which it was impossible for the regimental officers to blind their eyes.

One private, according to the story, recently recruited, had earned that the medals are not all for the best marksmen, and coveting one, he decided to falsify his score card so as to qualify. To his own misfortune the young man bungled at the range and was discovered.

Col. N. B. Thurston, who is in charge of the rifle range, discovered the forgery. When the recruit handed in his score card Colonel Thurston saw that his total was sufficient to qualify him for a medal. The shots on the 100-yard and 200-yard ranges were correctly scored, but at 300 yards the score had been written in with an indelible pencil, not like that used officially.

"At what target did you shoot the 300-yard score?" asked Colonel Thurston.

"Target 26," was the answer.

"Target 26 was not at 300 yards," interposed the colonel.

"That's so," corrected the recruit, "I remember now that it was Target N."

The scorer at Target N, when called promptly declared the card a forgery.

"You have lied about this score," said Colonel Thurston.

No reply.

"I say you have lied," repeated Colonel Thurston.

"Yes, I lied," came the sullen response.

"You are a liar and a thief, for you tried to steal a medal that did not belong to you."

TO EXHIBIT HIS BODY.

A Murderer Sells His Corpse to a Theatre Manager.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 22.—Murderer Hummel yesterday closed a bargain with Manager George H. Bubb, of the Lycoming Opera House. The deal is one in which for a new suit of clothes, a coffin, and a burial place, Hummel's body is to be delivered to Bubb after the execution June 5. Mr. Bubb's purpose is to exhibit the body in this and other cities.

This agreement, made at the repeated solicitation of the murderer himself, was drawn by a lawyer and properly witnessed. In fulfillment of his part of the agreement Mr. Bubb purchased a burial place on the farm of Hummel's brother-in-law, Joseph Moon, in Black Hole Valley, within sight of the house where Hummel committed the quadruple murder. Here a grave will be dug, walled to the top, and a heavy covering will be placed thereon to prevent the theft of the body after it has been exhibited around the country.

As a further precaution Joseph Moon has agreed to keep vigil over the grave night and day, and if necessary use force to prevent the theft of the murderer's body. Hummel is already in possession of the suit of clothes which he will wear as a scaffold habit.

All these details were planned and arranged by Hummel himself. The final detail of the contract is that Hummel shall make public acknowledgment on the scaffold of the sale of his body. Hummel was led to this more by his fear of the dissecting table than by his desire for notoriety, or, as he states it, to give everybody who wants it a chance to look at him.

SOLVING THE BOX MYSTERY.

One of the Men Under Arrest Said to Be Identified.

MEADVILLE, Pa., May 22.—Chief of Police Sutton and Erie Railroad Officer Crowe have returned home to Cambridge Springs from Cincinnati, Ohio, where they went to attempt to identify a man arrested on suspicion of being one of the two who recently left at Cambridge Springs a box which was found to contain the body of a woman.

Chief Sutton states that he is quite positive that Orin Parish, the man under arrest, is one of the two, and Crowe confirms this belief. It has been learned that Parish, with another man whose identity is unknown, but who answers the description of the second man at Cambridge Springs, and an unknown woman whose appearance would denote that it was her body in the box, were camping together last fall near Ashtabula.

A Small Boy Drowned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 22.—Willie Clayton was drowned in the Watuppa Ponds yesterday, while trying to haul in a small skiff so that two younger boys might play in it. They were nearly a mile away from their home, and the first news of the accident was given by one of the little fellows complaining to the engineer of the Water Works, saying: "Willie went into the water and he won't come up for us."

He was five years old. Four weeks ago he took a little Brooks girl to a henry, stripped her of clothing, and lashed her with a rope until she fainted. He then locked her in, and it was several hours before she was found. His cruelties were beyond the control of his parents. He would main chickens, dogs, and his playmates, and his teachers refused to have him in school. His parents worked in the mills and he was allowed considerable freedom by his grandparents.

Died at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 22.—Joseph Noel, 67 years old, a retired merchant, residing in Philadelphia and Twenty-fourth Street, who was here to recuperate his health, died yesterday afternoon at a cottage on Mount Vernon Avenue, of Bright's disease. The body was sent to Philadelphia.

Luther Lushbaugh, while at work in a machine shop in Staunton yesterday, had his left hand caught in the machinery, and three fingers were cut off and the other two badly injured.

THE WATER MAIN TAXES

Report on a Bill Affecting Brightwood Avenue Assessments.

The Engineer Commissioner Recommends Changes in the Titles of the Measures Now Before Congress. Hardship Imposed Upon Residents. The Other Commissioners Concur.

The Engineer's Department of the municipal government has had under consideration for some time past Senate bill 583 and House bill 591, both entitled "To cancel the assessment of water main taxes on Brightwood Avenue, in the District of Columbia." Now, after a careful study of the subject in all its bearings, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, the Engineer Commissioner, has recommended to his associates the following report on the two bills:

"The title of the bills should, it is believed, be changed so as to read 'To provide for the reassessment of water main taxes on Brightwood Avenue, in the District of Columbia.' The portion of the bills which provides for the reassessment levied under a former law, which made the assessment payable from date of notice, and provide for its reassessment under the present law, which does not make the assessment due and collectible until water has been introduced into the premises.

"The water main in question was laid during the summer of 1897, and runs from the Reno reservoir along country roads to Brightwood, and thence along Brightwood Avenue, until it turns eastward toward Takoma. The portion of the bill which provides for the reassessment against the abutting property, as the main was re-laid, is subject to be tapped by the property-owners without special permission.

"The assessment is correct and regular, and was levied in all respects in accordance with law. It was made against forty-nine parcels of land, the names of the persons assessed, the amounts paid, etc., being given in a statement accompanying the report. By an examination of the amounts of the assessments in the individual cases it will be seen that the ground is in large holdings, and may be really considered as agricultural land.

"The Commissioners believe that the main should have been regarded as a trunk main for Takoma Park, and that it was an error of judgment of the office to make the assessment. The amounts of the assessment being as large as they are, and such a small proportion of the assessments having been paid, and those being mainly the smaller ones, the Commissioners believe that it is but equity to grant the parties interested an opportunity to delay payment of the assessments until such time as the fact that the main was regarded as a trunk main or the holdings were of such small sizes and the locality so built up that the land could not properly have been termed agricultural land. They do not believe that there is any other case where a hardship has been imposed as in this case, and under all the circumstances of the case they would recommend that favorable action be taken on the bill."

It is understood that the other Commissioners will concur in the recommendations of Captain Beach in the report he has suggested to be sent to Congress.

Runover of a Trolley Sale.

WOODBURY, Pa., May 22.—Attorneys from Jersey City have been here looking up the records of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury Railroad. It is said that the road is to be disposed of.